

# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1889.

NO. III.

## A LAND OF SUNSHINE.

### SICK PEOPLE WHO GO TO FLORIDA TO DIE.

The Sad Mistake Which Incurable Invalids Make—Fate of a Beautiful Bride—Pathetic Incident in a Sleeping-Car.

(Mary A. Denison in San Francisco Chronicle.) Many pathetic stories are told of incurable invalids who, as a last, forlorn hope, come to Florida, and, often almost alone, with no dear eyes to watch them out on hands to smooth their pillows, linger and die. Only last month a man came among us for gone with consumption. With the usual hopelessness of such invalids, he began making preparations for a permanent sojourn. During the time that the tasteful little house, which he never tired of superintending, was going up he often exposed himself to damp winds and the consequence was a severe cold, a relapse and death. Meaning his wife and little one had started on their journey, a telegram sent them on the morning of his death reached the city one hour after their departure. The expected train arrived; wife and child came radiantly out on the platform, looking about for the face so dear to them.

The story was told, but Oh! it was hard to tell. I never saw such a look as came into that woman's face. Its utter agony was something to remember for a lifetime. They drove away with her to the new home almost finished. "Don't ask me to stay here—I can't stay," she said, as her children clung to her, sobbing and crying for papa. Later, when she could listen, and learned that it was his dying request that they should make their home there—when she saw how kind and sympathetic the neighbors were, and reflected that the body of her husband hallowed the new soil—she consented to remain, but a sad face looks up upon the passer-by, and the little children stand about quietly or play under the shadow of papa's death, and it will be years before the place will seem at all like home.

The saddest incident that ever occurred in my experience took place on a trip from Jacksonville. We had engaged a sleeper and were felicitating ourselves on the fact that we were the only passengers, when just before the train started a beautiful woman was brought in on a stretcher and placed in the compartment next to ours. Her husband followed, bearing hand-bags and various wraps. He was a handsome young man, with dark, sad eyes, a heavy mustache, and altogether avined by his manners a superior refinement. To curiosity succeeded confidence, we being able to add to their comfort in one or two minor matters, so that an acquaintanceship sprang up between us. I learned from him that they were a new married couple and had been to Florida on their wedding tour. The young wife had been taken ill at one of the hotels, and the doctor advised her immediate departure for home. He further informed me that she had been nursing a very dear friend, whose death had been a great shock, adding, "but I am almost sorry I listened to the doctor, for she seems much worse since her removal. Won't you look at her?"

I left my seat and stood by the bedside of the beautiful woman. She lay perfectly quiet, her features like marble of the finest grain, the long lashes lying against her cheeks, the lovely lips a little parted. As I looked at her I did not wonder at the anguish in the face of the young husband.

"I carried my mother home over this same road, a corpse," he said, "and if she should—" he turned away to conceal his emotion. How my heart ached for him. "If she would only speak," he said, "but since she started from the hotel she has not spoken a word. Suppose you speak to her." Call her 'Fanny' or 'Pet' I called her both. The second time she opened her dark eyes and looked at me—such a piteous, longing look. "Can you not speak, my dear?" I asked. "Won't you say something? your husband is so anxious." Still she only looked at me, closed her eyes, and with a weary sigh turned her head a little on one side.

The cars were now rushing along at their highest rate of speed. Every little while I could see the anxious face of the young man as he went to and fro. Now and then he spoke. "We are to be in Savannah at such a time," he said. "I will have her immediately taken to a hotel. I can get a doctor to advise. The medicine I am giving her don't seem to have the slightest effect. If only I had not consented to come!" It might have been four hours from the time we started, when he came to me, white and frightened. "Fanny is so cold!" he said. "I kissed her and her lips frightened me. Won't you come and look at her?" With an indescribable fear at my heart I left my seat and stood beside her. How wan white she was! How unearthly beautiful! I looked at her, and with a bated breath, not daring to speak. "Has she fainted?" he asked.

I laid my hand upon her forehead. It was death-cold. I turned to him. How could I tell him that she must have been dead for some time? There were only two occupants in the car beside us—an old man and, perhaps his son, at the other end, both reading. The moment he understood—that poor husband—he looked about like a man dazed. Then he caught her two hands, and the way he called her Fanny, the way he talked to her, might almost have raised the dead. I could not bear it, but stole away back to my seat. The rain had begun to fall and the prospect was cheerless; within death, without storm and cloud, and the heavy black smoke that seemed almost to stand still by the way. I was silently crying, and my friend was trying to comfort me, when the young husband came and took a seat opposite me. He looked strangely altered. His hair was disarranged, his forehead was beaded with drops of perspiration. In his hand he held two small sachets.

"I want to show you something," he said, and handed me a small shoe. "She had such a tiny foot," he added, as I handed it back to him, surprised at the action, "and here are her jewels. I carried them about me. Some of them are old family heirlooms and some of them her wedding presents. I shall give those back to her father; these will do for my bride, the other bride, you know," and he laughed strangely, while his glittering eyes seemed to pierce me through and through. A minute after he had me on the arm "Say, don't you think she has slept long enough?" he asked with a sad stare. I comprehended now. The sudden shock had deprived him of his reason. For the time, at least, he was a maniac. What he would do next, who could tell! Leap from the car, perhaps, as once an acquaintance of mine did, under a heavy bereavement, and end his life at once. I tried my best to attract his attention, while my friend found an opportunity to speak to the porter, who watched him, as he now hung over the beautiful dead bride, or restlessly walked from place to place, always with that same wild glitter in his eye.

On our arrival at Savannah we changed cars, after seeing that our new friend was well cared for, and we never met him again.

### JACK'S JOLLY JOKE.

"Oh, I am a jolly old tar," he said, "And I've had my fun, I tell you, And I'll call on Jack Tar to slap my back, Though I was christened John."

"I walk with a lurch on the solid earth, Though when I am on the sea, Not a single skip is made by the ship That isn't as well by me."

"Oh, yes! it's funny as such fun goes; But I don't laugh, 'Haw, haw!' As much as you old land lubbers do, That's right! give me your paw."

"And you want to know why I walk straight On the ship, and not on shore? It's because on the ship I'm o'er each trip, Walks on land I'm but half seas o'er."

"And you want to know how I got my name?" And he gave his trouser a titch.

"We don't go far for the name Jack Tar: It comes from the vessel's pitch."

And that was the gruff old sailor's joke, Which he made as he luffed aboard, And which steadied his gout and sweetened his grog. When the wind through the rigging roared.

—Earl Marble.

### WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

There's one spot in this city where millionaire and pauper may meet for a moment on an equal footing. It's the crosswalk at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, between 3 and 5 o'clock on a fine afternoon. This temporary communism is not unlike that which accompanies a shipwreck in mid-ocean—a brotherhood developed in the face of sudden and extreme danger.

In the scramble to navigate with safety the crowded thoroughfare, in the whirl of fast-moving carriages and unfashionable trucks and delivery wagons, rich and poor rub elbows with a freedom which would be shocking under ordinary circumstances. That human life is not sacrificed is due to the labor of a single man, who is an autocrat in his way, and is regarded with respect by all.

He is the blue-coated policeman and a member of the famous Broadway squad. On his own territory he's a bigger man than the Queen of Sheba, and his little finger is as potent as the location on many another thoroughfare.—New York Star.

### HOW ELIZABETH DIED.

Queen Elizabeth closed her long reign of forty-five years on March 24, 1603. The queen had been troubled with melancholy for three or four months, especially during the last fortnight, when she refused to eat anything or take any medicines. For the last two or three days she remained speechless, sitting sometimes with her eyes fixed upon one object many hours together. She still retained, however, her perfect sense and memory, and took great delight in hearing prayers and would not let the archbishop from his hope of her living longer, but when he prayed or spoke of leave and its joys she would show great pleasure. It appears that she might have lived had she used the means, but could not be persuaded to do so. But the end came on March 24, when the queen was in her 70th year.—Philadelphia Times.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 2

of the Town of Reno, Washoe County, Nevada.

An Ordinance Providing for and Regulating the Police Force of the Town of Reno.

THE BOARD of County Commissioners of the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That there shall be one Chief of Police, and such other police officers as may be necessary to be employed by the Board of Police, and that the Board of Police shall have general supervision over the police force of said town, and with the police officers shall perform all such duties as are, or may be, imposed upon them by the Board of Police, to the town, that it shall be their duty to faithfully suppress all riots, disturbances, breaches of the peace and the violation of any ordinance, and on view, without warrant, to arrest any person violating any ordinance.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to see that the police force of the town are kept in proper condition, and under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners have all necessary repairs done upon them.

T. K. HYMERS, Chairman.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 1.

of the Town of Reno, Washoe County, State of Nevada.

An Ordinance Fixing and Defining the Boundaries of the Town of Reno.

THE BOARD of County Commissioners of the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the streets and bounds of the town of Reno shall be as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of Section eleven, Township and Range, thence west one and one-half miles to the center of section two, in said Township and Range, thence east one and one-half miles to the center of section three, in said Township and Range, thence west one and one-half miles to the center of section fourteen, thence north one and one-half miles to the center of section fifteen, in said Township and Range, thence east one and one-half miles east and west.

T. K. HYMERS, Chairman.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.

### PROPOSALS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until September 5, 1889, for the following privilages at the First National Bank, to be held September 20th to October 5th, inclusive.

Clear Stand at roundabout; Bar privilege at roundabout; Glass and mirrors at roundabout; Ice cream and candy at Pavilion; Soda water and milk shake at Pavilion; Fruits and candy at roundabout; Hay and grain at roundabout; Hay and grain at roundabout; Paris mutuals; Book making; Book of fort; Book of fort; and; Book of fort; Paris mutuals; book making and wheel of fortune.

All bills will be sealed with "Bill, etc., etc., written on envelope." Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors. G. H. STODDARD, Sec'y.

EV'RY BODY!

Visiting San Francisco

CAN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT that will not fail to please friend and that is a

W.P.O.R.T.R.A.I.T.S

TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY BY

The World-wide Known Photographic Artist S. Montague Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Matter of the Estate of James Carr, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of James Carr, deceased, to the creditors of all persons having claims against the estate, to come and present the same to the undersigned, his executors, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within three months after the first publication of this notice, to the Executor, at the office of the First National Bank, of the city of Reno, Nevada, the same being the place for the business of said estate.

JAMES MAYERBY, Executor of the last will and testament of James Carr, deceased. Dated August 1, 1889.

A MIDGET STATESMAN.

Saul Solomon, the famous law maker of Cape Town, South Africa, is thirty-four inches tall.

His hands, feet and head are said to be somewhat large, otherwise he is well proportioned.

Highly educated by his parents, who are of Holland Dutch descent, he was elected to the Cape legislature when hardly out of his teens.

He rapidly rose to some of the highest positions in the colony. Standing on the chair when addressing the assembly, he leans against the back, and with many awkward movements dictates laws which are heard, feared and obeyed from the Cape of Good Hope to the borders of Zululand.—J. W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

A Pretending Corpse.

A wooden coffin has been discovered in the earth of the parish church of Llanes, in Spain, bearing the following strange inscription:

"Herein lies the pretended corpse of Francisco Pizarrero." It was found to contain a corpse which had been carefully "mummified" and was clothed in a garment of violet cloth. The countenance is said to be remarkably like that of Pizarro, and it has a pointed beard like his. One of the hands was detached, and lay near the body, while the other hand repose upon the breast.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Photographic Batch.

Photographer (impatiently)—I thought you called yourself a first class retoucher?

New Man—Yes sir; that is my profession.

This negative of Miss Shimoni, the wealthy young society actress, is a batch, a poor lot batch."

"Eh! What's the matter with it?"

"Matter! Great Disaster! Why, it still looks like her!"—Philadelphia Record.

Natural Mistake.

Young Ted, who has not yet begun to read Dr. Brown's charming works, the other day heard his father mention the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

"What is that, dad?" he asked.

"Typical you mean?"

"Why, the water cracker of the breakfast table that you just spoke about?"—Youth's Companion.

Uncle Sam's Inventive Children.

Uncle Sam would easily make himself irresistible on sea and land if only his children would stop inventing an impregnable ship one day, an irresistible gun to destroy it the next, then another ship to withstand the gun, and so on without end.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

On our arrival at Savannah we changed cars, after seeing that our new friend was well cared for, and we never met him again.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### ARCHITECTS.

M. J. CURTIS, Architect and Builder, Office—One, First and Ste. enson Streets.

DENTISTS.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW, Dentist, Office—Powning's Building, Virginia St.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Absolutely Pure, Royal Baking Powder Co., 108 Wall St., N. Y.

ATTORNEYS.

LEONARD & LINDSAY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Sunderland's Block.

THOS. FITCH, Attorney-at-Law, Office in First National Bank Building.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BREUNER, Dealer in Furniture and Bedding, 230 California St. San Francisco.

HOTELS.

GRAND CENTRAL, Cor. Plaza & Virginia Sts. DAN. O'KEEFE, Proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN, Physician and Surgeon, Office in Sunderland Building, Virginia St.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. L. FISH, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Office in First National Bank.

SALOON.

UNION SALOON, CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietor, Cor. Virginia and Second Sts.

H. J. THIES, Wholesale dealer in Wines Liquors and Cigars, First attico Bank Building.

GEORGE BECKER, Proprietor of the Granite Saloon, Commercial Row.

DRUGGISTS.

S. J. HODGKINSON, Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Virginia Street.

WM. PINNIGER, Druggist and Apothecary, Virginia Street.

PALACE RESTAURANT



## DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,  
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

## TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains  
at Reno.The following table gives the time of arrival and  
departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN.	ARRIVES	LEAVES
Central Pacific, eastbound express.....	6:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
No. 1, eastbound express.....	6:45 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
No. 2, eastbound express.....	6:55 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
No. 2, westbound express.....	7:15 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
Virginia & Truckee.....		
No. 1, westbound express.....	8:00 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	8:55 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
No. 3, local passenger.....	1:45 p.m.	
Reno & California— Express and freight.....	7:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mail  
at Reno.

MAIL FOR.	ARRIVES	CLOSES.
San Francisco and Sacramento, Or. W. T. & C. (west of Truckee), Or. W.	8:30 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Truckee and Lake Tahoe.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Eastern Nevada and States— Virginia, Carson, Humboldt and Southern Nevada.....	7:15 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Mono, Lamo and Alpine coun- ties, Cal., and points north.....	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and points north.....	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Buffalo Meadows (Fresno), Douglas, Lyon, Esmeralda and Ely counties, Nev.....	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

## TOWN AND COUNTY.

The Public Schools opened yesterday  
with a good attendance.Mrs. C. H. Stoddard returned from  
California Sunday morning.State Printer Barlow returned from Cal-  
ifornia Sunday morning.Mrs. J. M. Fulton and son returned from  
Oakland Sunday morning.Workmen are busy putting the steel  
covering on the flour mill.H. M. Yerington and wife passed through  
to Carson yesterday morning.Five hundred pairs of Nolan Bros.' 33  
shoe for sale at C. W. Booton's.The timbers for the second story door  
are being placed in the bank annex.Pastures from Oakland, Cal., took up 4,500  
acres of Carson valley land last week.Richmond Smith, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s  
agent has returned to his post of duty.Ice froze half an inch thick at the Pio-  
kett ranch, Hope valley, last Sunday night.The People's Ice Company, at Cuba, will  
commence to ship ice the first of this week.A. O. U. W. delegates to the Grand  
Lodge at Ogden, returned Sunday morn-  
ing.The funeral of the late Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor Davis will take place to-day at two  
o'clock.The charge of murder in the killing of  
D. S. Terry has been dismissed as to  
Justice Fields.L. A. Blakeslee, who accompanied the Irriga-  
tion Committee as far as Truckee re-  
turned Sunday.Johnny Pothoff will have the finest  
livery stable in the State when his new  
stable is completed.W. D. Hopkins, brother of Mrs. H. C.  
Davis, came down Sunday evening from  
Carson to meet his sister.The Sierra Lakes Ice Company is put-  
ting up a new ice house at Boca, 350x48  
feet, which will store over 6,000 tons of ice.The Miners' Union picnic committee has  
offered a purse of \$100 to be competed for  
by the Truckee and Virginia baseball clubs.Articles of incorporation of the Reno  
Electric Light and Power Company were  
filed with the Secretary of State last Wed-  
nesday.Mrs. H. C. Davis, widow of the late  
Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by her  
two children, arrived yesterday morning  
from the East on their way to Carson City.Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lyman and son, of  
Butte, Montana, who have been visiting  
Reno and California relatives, left for home  
yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs.  
Lyman's sister, Miss Adah Finlayson.Three hundred ladies' street jackets  
\$2.50 each, worth from \$5 to \$7 each.These jackets were purchased at a great  
bargain. Come and see them and be con-  
vinced. At the Opera House dry goods  
store.It is an evident fact and is positively  
proved by the daily increase of sales that  
you can purchase more goods for less  
money at the one-price dry goods house  
of C. W. Booton than in any other house  
in this city.Go to C. W. Booton's to purchase ladies'  
and misses' shoes. He keeps the celebra-  
ted Nolan Bros.' fine kid shoes for ladies,  
misses and children, and he is selling  
them for the same prices that they are sold  
at the factory.T. K. Hymer, W. H. Gould, R. H. Kin-  
ney, Seymour Bryant, Dan Powell, James  
Mayberry and several others left Reno yes-  
terday morning for Webber Lake, where  
they go to locate a reservoir site for the  
storage of water.Governor Stevenson has appointed The-  
odore Vinson, of Silver City, as County  
Commissioner of Lyon county, to fill the  
vacancy caused by the death of Thomas  
Ford. Mr. Vinson is an old miner of Sil-  
ver, and is well acquainted with every foot  
of ground in Lyon county.

New Ball Club.

The Typo Baseball Club was organized  
last evening, with the following members:C. Williams (captain and manager), L.  
Malotte, F. White, H. Higgins, W. Fer-  
guson, W. Murray, G. A. Rice, A. Linn,  
Walter Morton, several of these young  
men belonged to the old Typo club,which some years ago had quite a local  
reputation. The boys make no boasts but  
will endeavor to become ballplayers. They  
will play their first game next Sunday with  
the heretofore invincible "Hobos."

## IRRIGATION IN NEVADA.

More of Nevada's Streams and Lakes as  
Described by the San Francisco  
Chronicle.

The largest stream in Nevada, with the  
exception of the Colorado (which can  
hardly claim to belong to this State) is the  
Humboldt, and it is, besides, the only one  
whose source is in the Sierra range. It  
rises in the mountains of the northeastern  
part of the State and flows southwesterly  
nearly across the State to Humboldt lake.  
Part of this distance the water flows on the  
surface and part of the time beneath it,  
rising and sinking as fancy seems to dictate.  
For a large part of its course the  
valley of the Humboldt is narrow and  
rocky and does not contain any extent of  
arable land. A number of what might be  
called tributaries join it along its course,  
while several wide and fertile valleys lie on  
either side. Paradise valley, to the north,  
is one of them. It contains something  
like 150,000 acres of arable land and is  
watered by the Little Humboldt, a swiftly  
flowing stream of some size, which rises  
about 100 miles north of the Humboldt  
valley. The water of this stream is largely  
used for irrigation, but the surplus, though  
large at times, does not reach the Humboldt  
at least on the surface, sucking long  
before that stream is reached.

A similar stream is the Reese river, on  
the south, rising in the mountains 200  
miles from the valley of the Humboldt.  
This is a large stream and is utilized for  
irrigation for many miles below its source.  
At long intervals and in seasons of unusual  
rainfall the stream has been known to flow  
into the Humboldt, but such occurrences  
are very seldom. The upper portion of  
the Reese river valley was among the earliest  
settled portions of the State, and the  
water of the stream was used in the irrigation  
of what became the most productive  
and profitable farms in the State.

The North and South forks of the Humboldt  
are streams of good size, each of  
which rises about a hundred miles in the  
directions named from the main stream.  
The valley of the North fork contains a  
large amount of arable and fertile land,  
upon which irrigation is practiced with  
good results.

The South fork passes through a good  
agricultural country for a hundred miles  
to the south of the Humboldt, and its  
waters are utilized for irrigation.

At its largest the main stream of the  
Humboldt is 100 feet in width by 4 to 8 in  
depth. Although it receives a number of  
tributaries of good size evaporation and  
seepage so diminish its flow that near its  
mouth at Humboldt lake the river is actually  
smaller than it is 200 miles away. At  
several points along its banks water is di-  
verted from the Humboldt in canals for  
irrigation, but only a small part of the arable  
land within reach is cultivated.

One of the difficulties encountered in  
this region is the exceedingly porous nature  
of the soil, which allows the water to per-  
colate downward to a great depth as fast as  
it is applied. Because of the absence of an  
impervious substratum at a reasonable  
depth it becomes necessary to apply the  
water to the growing crops far oftener than  
where more favorable conditions exist. For  
this reason the same amount of water can  
be depended upon to irrigate a much  
smaller area than is the rule in California.

While not so large or so long as the  
Humboldt river the Truckee is of infinitely  
greater importance as a source of supply  
for the irrigation of the lands in its valley.  
The Truckee draws its supply from Tuolumne  
and Donner lakes, and runs down the east-  
ern slope of the Sierra Nevada, through  
the fertile valley in which Reno is situated,  
and at a distance of nearly 100 miles from  
its source ends in Pyramid lake, traversing  
Walker and Storey counties and then turns  
back into the former, where it disappears  
in the lake mentioned. All along the banks  
of the Truckee river are scores of fine farm-  
ing land, upon a portion of which the  
water of that stream is diverted for irriga-  
tion, with the best results. Much more  
could be done, however, were the waters  
properly handled and distributed in as eco-  
nomical a manner as possible.

Next to the Truckee river is the Walker.  
This too, has its source in the Sierra Nevada  
mountains. There are two forks of the  
main stream which rise some distance  
south of the Tahoe region, and after reaching  
the valley, unite and form the Walker  
river. The stream has a tortuous course,  
first to the north, then to the east, and after-  
ward to the south, ending in Walker  
lake, about 100 miles to the source. Some  
of the finest agricultural lands in the State  
lie in the valley of the Walker, and by the  
aid of water from that stream utilized for  
irrigation, many well improved and profit-  
able farms have been created. This valley  
is one of the best places in Nevada to de-  
termine what may be done by irrigation in  
the reclamation of the desert land of Ne-  
vada or other portions of the arid region.

The Carson river valley lies between the  
Truckee and the Walker, and like the lat-  
ter is formed by two tributaries which rise  
in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The  
Carson is the principal tributary and has  
its source in the Blue lakes of Alpine  
county, Cal. These lakes are on the summit  
of the Sierra Nevada and are remark-  
able in that they furnish water for the  
Carson on the east and the Mokelumne on  
the west, which waters such a wide  
stretch of fertile plain in the San Joaquin  
valley.

The west Carson heads among the moun-  
tains of El Dorado and Alpine counties, Cal.,  
and the two branches unite near Genoa,  
Nev. Thence the main stream runs north-  
ward through Storey and Lyon and  
Lander counties, and finally empties into Carson  
lake or the sink of the Carson, some 200  
miles from its source in the mountains.

The Carson is a perpetually flowing stream,  
with an average width of sixty feet and a  
depth of three or four. There are large  
tracts of fertile land along its banks, and  
wherever the water has been diverted for  
irrigation good results have followed. No

systematic efforts have ever been made for  
controlling and economically distributing  
the water of the Carson, however, and for that  
reason not nearly so much has been done  
in the reclamation of desert lands by its  
aid as might readily be accomplished.

One great drawback to the use of the water  
of the Carson for irrigation is the fact that  
the stream is largely utilized to furnish  
water power for running a number of quartz  
mills on its banks.

The Amargosa is a river in the southern  
part of the State, rising in a spur of the  
Sierra Nevada mountains and running some  
150 miles southeasterly until it is lost in  
the sands of Death valley. Near the head-  
waters of the stream are some small tracts  
of fertile soil, but they are too isolated to  
be attractive to settlers.

The Vegas and Rio Virgin are small  
streams in the southern part of the State,  
which are tributary to the Colorado river.  
On the Vegas is a large extent of fertile  
soil which has been cultivated by Mormons  
and others by the aid of irrigation.

The Quinn river in the northwestern  
part of the State, is over 100 miles in length,  
and for a considerable distance passes  
through a valley that has much valuable  
land.

Nevada has a number of lakes of greater  
or less extent all of which are remarkable  
from the fact that while they have tributaries  
of considerable size, none have outlets.  
The evaporation, however, is so great be-  
neath the heat of the sun that the water  
poured into them is kept from accumulat-  
ing beyond a certain extent.

Humboldt lake, which receives the flow  
of the Humboldt river, is thirty miles long  
by ten in width. Occasionally the water  
is unusually wet seasons, rises so as to  
overflow the banks, and then it runs south  
to the Lower Carson sink, where it is  
evaporated.

Carson lake is south of Humboldt, and is  
twenty-five miles long by about ten wide.  
This receives the discharge of the Carson  
river, and occasionally there is such a heavy  
flow that the valley becomes inundated for  
many miles in every direction. The water  
quickly evaporates, however, and the valley  
resumes its normal condition.

Walker lake is in Esmeralda county,  
forty miles south of Carson lake, and has  
a width of five to fifteen miles. The water  
of this lake is comparatively sweet and  
abounds with fish. Several streams pour  
upon its surface, and at the mouth of  
Walker river there is a large area of soil  
of great fertility.

Pyramid lake, in the northwestern part  
of the State, is fed by the Truckee river,  
and is a body of water thirty-five miles  
long by twelve in width. The water is  
deep and the lake is nearly surrounded by  
mountains. In seasons of high water the  
lake overflows and another called Winnemucca  
lake is formed in an adjacent valley.

There are a number of other small lakes  
in various parts of the State which are  
more in the nature of sinks of their tributary  
streams and the water of which are  
so strongly impregnated with alkali as to be  
valueless for irrigation or alkali as to be  
other purpose.

The immense mineral resources of  
Nevada and their development has tended  
to keep agriculture in the background, and  
for that reason less progress can be seen  
in that State in the direction of irrigation  
than in any section dealt with. Latterly,  
however, more attention has been paid to  
the subject, and, as elsewhere, it has been  
learned that much of the so-called desert  
land was so only in name, and that with  
water it could be made productive.

General T. D. Edwards, under the in-  
structions of the Board, presented a elaborate  
report, showing Nevada's resources if the  
water was properly stored, and the vast amount of land susceptible of reclamation.

Mr. Newlands also gave some interesting  
facts and figures regarding earth or stone  
dam construction, and the relative cost, an  
earth dam like that of the Spring Valley  
Water Company, California, being the  
cheaper and better style when found feasible.

At his suggestion President Williams  
was authorized to send for Mr. Schussler,  
the contracting and managing engineer  
of the aforesaid company, at San  
Francisco, in order to have him make a  
practical examination of Long Valley water  
storage facilities and give his opinion and  
estimates thereon.

Mr. Coffin had several practical suggestions  
to offer, among which was the question  
as to the manner of distributing the  
water in the several counties of the State.  
His report showed the number of  
streams and rivers in this State to be 35  
and the number of lakes and ponds to be  
225, and irrigable lands about 10,000,000  
acres; 21,737,000 acres.

In connection with his remarks on the  
utilization of water resources Colonel  
Bridges showed a map or diagram illus-  
trating how a tunnel could be run  
through the eastern side of the Sierra to  
tap Lake Tahoe, thus furnishing the grandest  
water supply of all for irrigation, mill-  
ing, manufacturing or any other desired  
purpose. The tunnel could be run from  
the Kingsbury grade canyon, just above  
Genoa, and be three and a half miles in  
length. Its mouth would be 1,500 feet  
above the valley, furnishing ample power  
to run numerous dynamos, furnishing any  
quantity of electric energy, which could be  
transmitted by wire to run mills, mining  
works and electric lights within 50 miles,  
and yet not interfere with the use of the  
water for irrigating and other purposes.

In Northern and Central Nevada there  
are, it is claimed, something like 3,000,  
000 acres that can be profitably irrigated  
and the water supply established. Lake  
Tahoe, which is located partly in Nevada  
and partly in California, has attracted  
considerable attention as affording a source  
of supply for an extensive body of land at  
the foot of the Sierra in Western Nevada.

This lake has an area of about 240 square  
miles and, it is claimed, will furnish water  
enough to reclaim some half million acres  
which are readily accessible. It is proposed  
to utilize the waters of Donner and  
Independence lakes in the same manner.

In Churchill, Storey and Lyon counties  
several enterprises are under consideration  
for the construction of storage reservoirs.

